terminal acetylglucosamine residue.

3. (Once Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the glycoprotein with a human-type sugar chain comprises a core sugar chain and an outer sugar chain, wherein the core sugar chain comprises a plurality of mannose and acetylglucosamine, and wherein the outer sugar chain contains a terminal sugar chain portion with a non-reducing terminal galactose.

4. (Once Amended) The method according to claim 3, wherein the outer sugar chain has a straight chain configuration.

5. (Once Amended) The method according to claim 3, wherein the outer sugar chain has a branched configuration.

6. (Once Amended) The method according to claim 5, wherein the branched sugar chain portion has a mono-, bi-, tri-, or tetra configuration.

7. (Once Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the glycoprotein contains neither fucose nor xylose.

9. (Once Amended) The plant cell according to claim 8, wherein the plant cell is transformed with the gene of a first enzyme capable of conducting a transfer reaction of a galactose residue to a non-reducing terminal acetylglucosamine residue and the gene of a second enzyme which can enhance the first enzyme.

10. (Once Amended) A plant cell according to claim 9, wherein the second enzyme is selected from the group consisting of Mannosidase I, Mannosidase II, β1,4-Galactosyltransferase (GalT) and N-acetylglycosaminyltransferase I (GlcNAcI).

13. (Once Amended) A glycoprotein with a human-type sugar chain obtained using the method according to claim 1.